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# THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

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YORKS



1963



THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year 1963

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# ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE 1963

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### **Chairman**

Councillor T. PALING  
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

### **Vice-Chairman**

Councillor Mrs. J. A. WESTWOOD

### **Committee**

Councillor Mrs. A. BELL  
Councillor M. C. FIDGEON  
Councillor H. SCHOLES, J.P.  
(Chairman of the Council)  
Councillor G. SHONE

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## **Staff of the Public Health Department**

### **Medical Officer of Health**

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health**

E. J. DESMOND, M.B., D.P.H.  
(Resigned October, 1963)

C. G. ODDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
(Appointed December, 1963)

### **Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent**

G. E. MILLAR, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., M.INST.M., M.I.B.C.A.  
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

## ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,  
33 Queens Road,  
BARNSELEY

To the Chairman and Members of the

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The number of births rose significantly and, in fact, the birth rate was the highest since the post-war bulge. The percentage of illegitimate births also showed a slight increase. There was also a slight increase in the death rate and perhaps it is worthy of note that three deaths occurred from heart disease in the 35-44 years age group. This year the Registrar General has supplied the information on deaths in a form which enables one to compose a table showing ages for each cause. This should prove to be of particular interest for comparative purposes in the coming years. On the credit side the infant mortality rate is the lowest since my records began and this in a year when infant mortality rates in the surrounding areas were relatively high. It is also very pleasing to report that no death occurred from road accident during the year—another record according to my information.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their support, my Divisional Health Staff for their willing assistance and your Public Health Inspector, Mr G. A. Millar, for the loyal co-operation he has always afforded me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health

# URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

## SECTION I

### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area ....	1,452 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population ....	8,590
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1963 ....	3,283
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963 ....	£150,027
Nett product of a Penny Rate—1863-64 ....	£580 16 9d.

The district is predominantly a coal-mining area with the majority of the population earning their living directly or indirectly from the industry.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1963 was 8,590, compared with 8,570 in the previous year. The natural increase of population showing the number of births over deaths was 52, compared with 27 in the previous year.

### Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ....	83	81	164
Illegitimate ....	3	5	8
Totals ....	86	86	172

The number of live births registered was 172, 47 more than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 18.2 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 14.1 per 1,000 estimated population in 1962 and with 18.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. The illegitimate births were 4.7% of the total births compared with 0.8% in 1962.

### Stillbirths

4 stillbirths were notified last year, 2 more than in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 22.7 per 1,000 total births as compared with 15.7 per 1,000 total births in 1962 and with 17.3 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

### Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 15.6 per 1,000 estimated

population in 1962 and with 12.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 120 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, an increase of 22 on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

### Accidental Deaths

5 accidental deaths were recorded during the year. Two occurred in the home, 2 at work and one in hospital. The causes are given below.

M	25 years	Accident at work
M	30 years	Accident at work
M	74 years	Home accident—(burns)
F	88 years	Hospital accident—(fall)
F	90 years	Home accident—(fall).

### Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

Only 1 infant death occurred in your district last year, compared with 2 in the previous year. This represents an infant death rate of 5.8, compared with 16.2 for 1962 and 20.9 for England and Wales. The peri-natal mortality rate was very slightly increased due to the rise in the number of stillbirths. The record of peri-natal mortality in your district last year is given below :

Year	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1954	123	6	4	77.5
1955	127	7	1	59.6
1956	158	2	2	25.0
1957	143	3	2	34.2
1958	163	2	1	18.2
1959	131	4	—	29.6
1960	137	4	3	49.6
1961	147	4	3	46.4
1962	125	2	1	23.6
1963	172	4	1	28.4

### Maternal Mortality

I have to report that there was no death due to maternal causes last year.

### INFANT MORTALITY IN 1963

#### Nett deaths from stated causes under one year of age

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under one year
Congenital . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1



PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

	Royston Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	20.0	17.9	18.2	18.2
Adjusted	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.2
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	14.0	12.7	12.0	12.2
Adjusted	16.9	13.6	13.3	12.2
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Diseases	0.12	0.05	0.04	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	—	0.06	0.06	0.06
Other	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms	—	0.07	0.06	0.06
Cancer	1.40	2.04	1.94	2.18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.28	2.02	1.85	Not available
Heart and Circulatory diseases	7.57	4.8	4.53	Not available
Respiratory diseases	1.75	1.72	1.57	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.5	0.45	0.28
Infant Mortality	5.8	22.8	23.0	20.9
Stillbirths	22.7	19.2	18.7	17.3

# CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
3. Syphilitic Disease ....									1		1	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ....									1		1	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung and Bronchus ....								1	3		4	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast									1		—	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ....								1	4		5	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ....									1		1	—
16. Diabetes ....									1		—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System								4	4	3	2	9
18. Coronary Disease—Angina ....						2	2	7	12	11	21	13
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease						1	2			1	2	—
20. Other Heart Disease ....								1	5	17	10	15
21. Other circulatory disease ....								1	3	3	1	3
23. Pneumonia ....								2	3	6	5	4
24. Bronchitis ....		1							3		3	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ....									1	1	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ....										1	1	—
31. Congenital Malformations ....	1							1	1	3	1	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases					2	1			1	2	3	2
34. All other accidents ....											1	—
35. Suicide ....									1		1	—
36. Homicide and Operations of war ....												—
TOTALS ....	1	1	—	—	2	4	4	18	43	47	67	53

## **SECTION II**

### **GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

#### **Staff**

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

#### **General Hospitals**

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board :

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.
4. Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

#### **Infectious Diseases Hospitals**

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

#### **Maternity Hospitals**

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

- St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
- Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
- Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.
- Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

## **Tuberculosis**

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)

Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)

Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

## **Venereal Diseases**

The nearest centre for Royston patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,  
Queens Road,  
Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

## **Maternity and Child Welfare Services**

Infant Welfare Clinics were held in the New Clinic, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics were held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

## **Laboratory Service**

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield—a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

## **Ambulance Service**

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at South Kirkby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 291.

### SECTION III

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in your area last year amounted to 90 cases, as against 11 in 1962.

	No. of cases notified
Measles ....	52
Pneumonia ....	5
Whooping Cough ....	33
	—
TOTAL ....	90
	—

##### Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated was 64, compared with 221 in 1962. This shows a quick return to normality after the scare of the previous year, and compares with 68 vaccinated in 1961.

##### Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year. 33 cases of Whooping Cough occurred, all the cases being concentrated in the final quarter of the year. The immunisation state remained very good indeed with 93.6% of all children immunised against Diphtheria, 89.5% of these being pre-school and 95.5% in the school group. 82.0% of all pre-school children were immunised against Whooping Cough. In all respects this puts Royston at the "top of the league" as far as the Division is concerned.

##### Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. The total of 230 children and adolescents were vaccinated with Polio-myelitis vaccine during the year making a grand total since the inception of the scheme of 3,185, and of these 574 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

##### Tuberculosis

One new case of Tuberculosis occurred during the year. This was a primary complex in a male aged 5 years. This compares with 4 new cases in 1962 and I am happy to report that no death from the disease occurred during the year.

## TUBERCULOSIS—Record of Cases during 1963

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January	19	10	3	2
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year ....	1	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register ....	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ....	—	3	—	—
No. removed to other districts ....	—	1	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register ....	—	—	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis ....	—	1	—	—
No. died from other causes ....	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL at end of year</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>



## SECTION IV

### PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1963

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Royston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my eighteenth Annual Report giving details of the work done in the Sanitary Section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

As in Reports for previous years those portions of the Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service, Salvage and Cemetery are related to the Financial Year ended 1st April, 1964. All other matters are related to the Calendar Year.

No new units of housing accommodation were provided by the Council during the year and only 12 new dwellings provided by private enterprise were brought into occupation during the year. A considerable amount of work was carried out repairing and re-conditioning older existing properties and, at last, some accumulated work in this respect is being effectively tackled. Much remains to be done, however, if neglected properties are to be saved from more drastic action. The building labour position appeared to be reasonably satisfactory, but skilled tradesmen were far from sufficient in numbers and their services were at a premium. If more houses are to be modernised, however, more tradesmen, in all trades will be required, if works of improvement are to be carried out within a reasonable period of time. This matter will receive more attention in that portion of this Report dealing with Improvement Grants.

As in earlier years, the year under review was yet another one where costs of repair and re-conditioning continued to increase as a direct result of further wage increases coupled with automatic increases in Standing Charges. In spite of these handicaps, however, I find it very gratifying to be able to report that once again on no occasion was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices for the carrying out of works of repair. Again, an increased amount of repair work was carried out by owners and agents, voluntarily, and this trend was more marked when details of the Council's further Clearance Programme became known. As a direct result of this leak of information requests for information as to the possible continuing life of properties increased very considerably.

Reference has been made in earlier Reports of the number of properties changing hands as evidenced by the number of searches under the Land Charges Act being received. During the year under review the number of Official Searches received increased still further.

### **Verminous and/or dirty houses**

Details of complaints of various types of infestation appear in the Table of Complaints later in this Report.

These complaints continue to decline from the number of such complaints only a few years ago and this, I feel, is a true reflection on the effectiveness of treatments over the years.

One complaint of bed bugs arose during the year, but this was found to be only minor in character, and early notification coupled with the utmost co-operation from the tenant resulted in early eradication. No evidence of residual or re-infestation was found.

Some cricket infestation remained on the Refuse Tip, but even here, persistent use of appropriate insecticidal powder begins to show positive results.

### **Transfer of Tenants to Council Houses**

The system of recent years whereby the houses and effects of all tenants moving into Council owned property are inspected for the presence of vermin continued during 1963. With no new houses etc. being provided by the Council only 44 houses were inspected in this connection during the year. In no case was evidence of verminous infestation found.

## **Sanitary Circumstances of the District**

### **(a) Water Supply**

Responsibility for the distribution of water, both in bulk and in detail, continued to be vested in the Barnsley Joint Water Committee.

Closest possible contact was maintained with the Barnsley Waterworks Department and joint consultations took place on several occasions where blocks of property were known to have poor and inadequate supplies. It has been known for some years that in various parts of the District far too many houses are served by a single  $\frac{1}{2}$ " water service pipe and water pressures in such houses could, under no circumstances, be regarded as even moderately adequate.

This position could only have worsened as more houses were improved, but in every case where an application for an improvement grant was received, applicants were required to provide their houses with a separate service, properly controlled both inside and outside the house. Eventually,



but this will take years to accomplish, every house will have its own separate service, but spectacular progress in this respect cannot be looked for, nor is it readily practicable. Without wishing to be unduly critical of my predecessors, I feel that much of the present trouble arises from lack of foresight, especially when privies were being converted, when sizes of water service pipes should have been a pre-requisite, and when the cost of such work would have been very much less than it is today. The fact remains, however, that the present position is most unsatisfactory and must be dealt with as quickly as may be found to be possible. Occupiers of improved houses have, without exception, made particular mention of the benefit they derived from an adequate supply of water at good pressure. This work develops only slowly but gradually the whole district will derive similar benefit.

#### (b) **Closet Accommodation**

During the year 14 water closets were provided for new properties and 39 were provided in existing properties improved by grants. In addition 4 water closets were provided in part of one of the cloakrooms at the C.E. (Aided) School.

Mention was made in the Report for 1962 of efforts made to get drainage facilities for the houses known as 333-337 Midland Road where simple conversion of privies is not practicable owing to lack of such facilities, but at the end of the year, protracted correspondence had still not achieved success.

As still further houses are provided with Standard Amenities, many of which previously had joint use of sanitary accommodation, so does the general picture of inadequacy of W.C. accommodation change constantly, but the only way of getting up-to-date and factual information in this respect would be to take a survey of the whole district but at the moment this is quite impossible. During the year, 15 tenanted houses were improved by means of grants, and although the number is not large, it does at least indicate that some owners wish their tenants to have modern amenities. It is with regret that I have to report that one tenant refused to have improvement works carried out. One can still hope that even more owners will wish to avail themselves of the grant facilities available. If such hopes were realised, one can but wonder whether demand for Council tenancies would fall off, as, in very many cases, the reason given for applying for a Council tenancy is lack of modern amenities, and especially the lack of bathing facilities and a constant supply of hot water.

The following statistics show the position in the District at the end of the year:—

No. of houses provided with water closets ....	....	2889
No. of houses provided with chemical closets ....	....	1
No. of houses served by privy middens ....	....	10

During the year, the owner of Little Westfield, High Street, sought information as to the provision of drainage facilities, but a decision was not arrived at, as, should sewerage facilities be provided at Lee Lane, main drainage for these premises would also become available.

The four houses in Station Terrace continue to present a problem not easy of settlement. The owner is anxious to get rid of the privy midden serving the houses but adequate fall for W.C. drainage to the sewer in Cross Lane is more than doubtful.

Cesspools in Lee Lane continue to be cleansed by arrangement with the Cudworth U.D.C. at joint cost between the owners and the Council.

Reference has been made in earlier Reports to the damage caused to the sewer in Royston Lane by mining subsidence. During the year the matter was finalised with the National Coal Board who accepted responsibility for re-laying this sewer, lowering its outfall to take anticipated settlement into account, and to provide pumping facilities to lift sewage into the outfall sewer to the disposal works. Coupled with this, further trouble developed in house drains on the Kirkfield Estate and the indications are that most of these comparatively new houses will require to be re-drained completely.

### (c) Public Cleansing Service

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the Financial Year ended April 1964.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the District at the end of the year are as shown below:—

Dustbins	....	....	....	3300
Dry Ashpits	....	....	....	Nil
Privy Middens	....	....	....	4
Chemical Closets	....	....	....	1

As in previous years, cleansing of the few remaining privies continued to be carried out by the Public Cleansing Staff, early in the morning, before normal work started.

The following table gives details of the number of receptacles cleansed during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed.

Refuse Collection					
Receptacles	No. emptied	No. of loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ....	147,927	1,147	3,761	3	0
Privy Middens	52	6½	39	0	0
TOTALS ....	147,979	1,153½	3,800	3	0
Trade Refuse	—	249	211	3	0
GRAND TOTALS	147,979	1,402½	4,011	6	0

Expansion of this service was less than in previous years arising from fewer new units of housing accommodation being brought into use. The trend of the recent past for the weight of domestic refuse to decline was again apparent during the year under review and is, in my opinion, attributable to (a) the much improved quality of concessionary coal when compared with a few years ago, and, (b) more efficient combustion of coal in modern improved solid fuel burning appliances.

The question of the possibility of inaugurating the sack system of refuse storage was again considered and is to receive even more serious consideration within the next year or so. There can be no doubt that the system is much more hygienic than the use of dustbins and where such systems operate, the physical exertion required from Public Cleansing Staffs must be much less. In addition, walking time is saved by reason of the fact that only one visit has to be paid to each house and no necessity will arise for dustbins to be brought out to the kerbside for emptying and then taken back afterwards. Side loading vehicles are giving way to rear loading vehicles to cut dust down to a minimum and the replacement of dustbins by paper sacks should obviate dust nuisance from the emptying of dustbins. The work will also be much cleaner so far as workmen are concerned and this, of itself, might make the work more attractive and give rise to more applications being received when vacancies are advertised. The question of disposal in a small District might present a problem, but joint use of mechanical appliances with the Highways Department might be worthy of consideration. The use of such an appliance would help to consolidate the tip and minimise the risk of fire.

Still further requests were received from Council tenants for permission to remove side oven combination ranges and to install sitting room type fireplaces and alternative means of cooking, with further reduction in the weight and quantity of refuse.

For several years past, reference has been made in Annual Reports of time lost by workmen engaged on the Public Cleansing Service. The severe weather conditions in the early part of the year gave rise to broken time but this was only to be expected, but taking the year as a whole, broken time again increased when compared with the previous year. Total time lost by members of the Public Cleansing Staff alone amounted to 2,812½ man hours as compared with 2,496 man hours in 1962-63. Sick pay amounted to the sum of £283 4s. 2d. as compared with £249 9s. 3d. in the previous year and pay in lieu of holidays accounted for £49 14s. 1d. Both amounts are taken into account for costing purposes and is equivalent to almost 1s.8d. per ton (collection and disposal). Temporary labour was employed, when possible,

when regular Staff were absent owing to illness, but considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable temporary staff, and on several occasions during the year the cleansing team was under strength.

The following table gives details of Cleansing costs during the Financial Year ended 1st April, 1964.

### Costings

House and Trade Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Wages	4063	10	3	1005	10	4	5069	0	7
Petrol and Oil	251	8	3	—	—	—	251	8	3
Spares, repairs, protective clothing etc.	181	4	1	107	8	10	288	12	11
<b>Totals—EXCLUDING General Administration Charges and Depreciation</b>	4496	2	7	1112	19	2	5609	1	9
<b>Cost per Ton</b>	1	2	5	5	7		1	8	0
General Administration Charges and Depreciation	614	16	5	135	17	4	750	13	9
<b>Total Cost—INCLUDING General Administration Charges and Depreciation</b>	5110	19	0	1248	16	6	6359	15	6
<b>Cost per Ton</b>	1	5	6	6	2		1	11	8

### Estimated Population (Mid Summer 1963)

Registrar General's Figure	8590
Number of houses or premises in the District	3283
Rateable Value in the District	£158,817
Product of 1d. Rate	£563
	<b>T. C. Q.</b>
Total tonnage collected	4011 6 0
Output of refuse per 1,000 population per annum	466 19 2
Output of refuse per 1,000 population per day	1 5 2
Average length of haul	1 mile

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day increased slightly to approximately 24 cwts. due to the very long winter and the need for bigger fires for a longer period than would normally have been the case. Garden refuse continues to find its way into dustbins. Several cases arose during the year where dustbins were found to be full of builders' rubble. Occupiers of houses concerned were required to make arrangements for the disposal of this material.

Proper consolidation of the tip becomes more difficult as more and more lighter ash, with far fewer contraries, arises from more efficient burning of better quality fuel and this will be progressive. It becomes ever more necessary, therefore, to obtain increasing quantities of suitable covering material for the tip. No fires occurred during the year under review.



A new workmen's cabin was provided during the year, the existing one having become so dilapidated as to no longer justify renovation. Within days of erection, windows in the new building were broken. The salvage shed was broken into several times and recovered material stolen. The culprits were not found.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials fell again during the year, the amount realised being £220/8/10 as against £291/17/7 for 1962/63.

Details of materials disposed of are given below :—

Material	Weight				Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper ....	32	0	0	0	209	17	7
Scrap dustbins etc ...	2	2	3	6	6	7	3
Rags ....		8	0	0	4	4	0
	34	10	3	6	£220	8	10

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase—£1/11/8d. as against £1/10/3d. to previous year. This increase in cost is again due to further wage increases, automatic increase in Standing Charges, increased Sickness Benefit Payments and the need to employ additional temporary staff for prolonged periods. The five day week continued in operation, but staff absences handicapped this work severely. At times, a much reduced staff only was working, but on no occasion was work suspended. Income from the sale of salvage was equivalent to slightly less than 1/2d. per ton (collection and Disposal) reducing the cost to £1/9/6d.

Much valuable time was taken up during the year trying to keep the Public Cleansing Service going.

As in previous years, itinerant rag collectors, complete with motor vans and lorries, were seen in the District periodically, and they appeared to be fully laden when seen leaving the District.

### Disinfection of Houses and Infectious Diseases

During the year not a single visit was made to enquire into a case of infectious disease or to carrying out disinfection of premises.

Prophylactic work of various kinds over the last 20 years or so has certainly proved its worth, but this is a matter within the province of the Medical Officer of Health, and no doubt he will make reference to the matter in that portion of his Report dealing with the prevalence and control of infectious diseases.

### Sanitary Inspection of the District

The following Table gives details of the number and nature of inspections carried out during the year :—

<b>Nature of Inspection</b>	<b>No. of Visits paid</b>
<b>Housing</b>	
Public Health and Housing Acts ....	3365
Dirty or verminous premises (including inspections of houses of prospective tenants for possible presence of vermin) ....	159
Miscellaneous Housing Visits ....	825
Works in progress ....	1123
<b>Meat and Food Inspection</b>	
Slaughterhouses (Cudworth and Darton) ....	7
Butchers' Shops ....	8
Butchers ....	46
Fishmongers and Poulterers ....	10
Food Preparing premises ....	53
Grocers ....	42
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ....	13
Ice-Cream premises ....	50
Street vendors and hawkers carts ....	15
Miscellaneous food visits ....	5
<b>Infectious Diseases</b> ....	Nil
<b>General Sanitation</b>	
Water Supply ....	231
Drainage ....	248
Stables and Piggeries ....	11
Hairdressers ....	12
Fried Fish shops ....	26
Factories ....	31
Cemetery ....	394
Bakehouses ....	10
Petrol ....	117
Public Conveniences ....	242
Refuse Collection ....	336
Refuse Disposal ....	86
Rodent Control ....	2274
Salvage ....	79
Clean Air Exhibition and other Clean Air activities ....	236
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits ....	664
Interviews ....	1236
Total Number of Visits ....	11954

### Complaints Received

During the year, 524 complaints were received, as detailed below :—

<b>Nature of Complaint</b>	<b>No. received</b>
<b>Drainage</b>	
Choked and/or defective drains ....	141
Defective soil pipe ....	5

**Drainage, etc. of yards and passages**

Defective paving ....	1
Inadequate drainage ....	8

**Water Closets and Outbuildings**

Defective cistern ....	5
Defective water service pipe ....	34
Defective W.C. compartment ....	15
Defective doors and frames to W.C's. ....	6
Defective pedestal ....	2
Defective flush pipe ....	2
Defective cone joint ....	5
Defective Tip-up Seat ....	1
Water turned off ..	27
Defective outbuildings ....	4
Burst in wash house ....	1

**Water Supply**

Inadequate pressure ....	43
Burst service pipe ....	8
Discoloured ....	4

**Housing Defects**

Subsidence ....	7
Defective rain water pipe ....	14
General disrepair ....	2
Defective window ....	4
Defective window glazing ....	1
Defective Range ....	9
Defective Chimney ....	3
Defective Chimney Pot ....	1
Dry Rot ....	5
Defective Roof ....	5
Defective Sink ....	3
Insecure Fireback boiler ....	1
Damp and/or defective wall plaster ....	7
Damp and/or defective ceiling plaster ....	6
Defective bottom grate ....	2
Defective eaves gutters ....	12
Defective pointing ....	12
Defective oven ....	1

**Nuisances**

Smoke ....	7
Water ....	10
Smells in house ....	5
Accumulation of manure ....	1

**Pests**

Rats ....	81
Mice ....	6
Silverfish ....	1
Cockroaches ....	4
Ants ....	1
Bugs ....	1

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Total Number of Complaints .... 524

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## Factories Act, 1961

Once again, no variations in the Register took place during the year, and premises on the Register were visited as found to be possible, 31 visits were made.

No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector during the year, nor was it found necessary to refer any matters to H.M. Inspector. Routine inspections revealed no contraventions of the Act.

The Table reproduced below is an extract from the form of Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

### PART 1 OF THE ACT

#### 1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	31	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ....	—	—	—	—
Total ....	10	31	—	—

#### 2—Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act not relating to out-work) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Total ....	—	—	—	—	—

## Smoke Abatement

Once again, it is pleasing to be able to report that no smoke nuisance arising within the District was noted during the year and the stack at the Monckton Colliery Unit which had left so much to be desired for many years discharged smoke of somewhat less density. The rate of smoke emission from this chimney



indicated that forced draught is now in operation with boilers used for steam raising.

Smoke and grit nuisance was still apparent at the Monckton Coking Plant when ovens were "pushed" and red hot coke quenched, but my enquiries indicate that the smoke arising during "pushing" cannot be avoided. I am advised that grit arrestors have been fixed in the quenching tower but these do not appear to have improved the general position greatly.

The trend for householders wishing to dispose with side oven combination ranges and to replace these by sitting room type stoves and alternative means of cooking not only continued but increased during the year. It becomes ever more apparent that the days of this type of appliance are numbered and in all new properties they are no longer provided. Gas and electric cookers give instant heat, capable of very easy regulation and living rooms are no longer made unbearably hot from cooking being carried out in them.

Mention was made in the Annual Report for 1962 of apparent weakness in the Model Byelaws adopted under the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 and the necessity for notification to be received when new appliances are being fixed in order that they may be inspected, the type of selected appliance approved and fixing supervised. The Byelaw requires that only appliances from the approved list shall be fixed in new property, but I am satisfied that this should be extended to all appliances fixed both in new and existing houses. In addition, I feel that action should be taken by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to prohibit the making of appliances which are incapable of burning available solid smokeless fuels satisfactorily. In a number of cases during the year when information was received that new appliances were to be installed, I found that householders had been supplied with stool bottom grates and loose frets.

Educational activities on the question of smoke control continued and no opportunity was lost of addressing Members of Local Organisations on the matter to prepare the way, eventually, for the declaration of Smoke Control Areas.

I advised the Council that I was prepared to have my sitting room fireplace adapted for the burning of smokeless fuel and to carry out experiments for them to see to prove my contentions on the benefits arising from the burning of solid smokeless fuel and authority was given for the stool bottom grate and loose fret to be replaced by a Redfyre '60' conversion unit. Approach to the manufacturers resulted in the supply of a conversion unit, free of charge, for testing purposes, and it was my intention to use "Warmco". In the meantime, however, information was received that under the agreement between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers, fuel to be supplied in lieu of concessionary coal would be either "Sunbrite" or "Gloco" and doubts arose as to whether appliances available,

other than closed stoves, would be capable of burning Sunbrite satisfactorily. I had an opportunity of visiting the National Coal Board Laboratory at Manvers Main where Sunbrite was being fired on a Sofono Rural Mk. II appliance fitted with air unit suitable for installation in houses with solid floors and arrangements were made for Members of the Council to visit to see the appliance in use. At the same time, I was able to arrange for the supply of a small quantity of Sunbrite for testing on my adapted appliance, and this I found satisfactory. Approach was made to the makers of the Sofono appliance for information and two representatives came to see me. Various types of houses were visited to determine whether they would lend themselves to adaptation and two complete units were sent for field testing. At the request of the Council, I approached the local branch of the National Union of Mineworkers to seek an opportunity of addressing their Members in the hope of obtaining two volunteers prepared to allow me to fix these alternative appliances and to carry out tests with, and at the same time, as me. I was asked to attend two Meetings of the Branch, and more than two volunteers were forthcoming. Later in the year when visiting housing development in the Manchester Area with the Council, another appliance, without under-floor air supply, was seen under fire with Sunbrite and this was the Ryax Warmhome inset fire with Warmaway attachment. A complete unit was sent for field testing with the other appliances and was installed in a B.I.S.F. house, also tenanted by a miner. By this co-operation, some positive steps towards smoke control were started, and information arising from the tests will be included in the next Report.

Arrangements were made for a Clean Air and Modern Heating Exhibition to visit the District in November, but in the light of past experience I was doubtful whether this would create much interest. It is very gratifying to be able to report, however, that between 300 and 400 visitors toured the exhibition in the day and a half it was in the district, and requests were made for it to return. Unfortunately, this was not found possible but there can be no doubt that real interest in benefits arising from smoke control was stimulated.

### **Food and Drugs Act 1955**

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were visited as found possible and as indicated in the Table of Inspections.

No additional premises were registered for the preparation of Pickled, Pressed etc. foods or for the manufacture of sausages. More premises were registered for the sale of ice cream but other premises, previously registered, ceased to sell ice cream.

### **Housing**

During the year 988 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts or

in connection with applications for improvement grants, 3,365 visits being made for these purposes. Progress in connection with improvement of houses, extension of the clearance programme etc., accounted for much of my time.

As stated earlier in this report, further progress was again made with the repair and re-conditioning of older houses, and in all cases where applications for grants were made, repairs where necessary were required to be carried out at the same time as works of improvement. Improved separate water services were also required so that improved houses were not only provided with modern amenities but were also repaired and provided with a more adequate and separate water service. By such action, the general standard of housing in the District becomes improved.

On no occasion was it found necessary to issue Statutory Notices requiring the carrying out of repairs.

Evidences of further and more serious damage to surface structures from mining subsidence became apparent during the year, but with quicker and mechanical extraction of coal, from shallow seams coupled with "blowing" this is something which can only be expected.

The impact of the clearance of unfit houses during recent years was again apparent by the increased activity in repairing houses without the issue of notices, but, when asked, in several cases I advised against work being carried out as the houses concerned were likely to be represented for clearance within a year or so. As has been stated all too often, if fabric of houses, through neglect and lack of maintenance, has been allowed to deteriorate for years, minor repairs are a waste of time and materials and little benefit of lasting nature results. When fabric is rotted for lack of attention, only one satisfactory course of action remains—clearance.

The cessation of building by the Council automatically resulted in an increasing application list and this was particularly evident in the number of applications received for bungalow accommodation.

During the year, 44 applications for Improvement Grants were received, 43 applications including some received in 1962 were approved and by the end of the year, improvements had been completed in a further 37 houses. 11 houses were inspected in respect of possible improvement but formal grant applications were not received. In two cases applications were not approved, in four cases outline applications were not considered as houses concerned were not considered to have a long enough continuing life to warrant a grant being made and in one further case, the improvement was not proceeded with.



Of necessity, this work is very time absorbing as it involves long interviews with owners, agents and contractors and supervision as works proceed, but is most rewarding as it improves conditions under which families live, and in this day and age, the five standard amenities can only be regarded as a minimum standard which all families ought now to enjoy and benefit from. Occupiers of improved houses made special mention of the benefits derived from improved water supplies after the inconvenience they had suffered for many years.

An undertaking in respect of a further ten houses was received during the year but rehousing did not take place before the end of the year.

The following houses were demolished during the year :—  
32-46 Church Street (8 houses)

In addition, the wooden shop known as 314a Midland Road and the derelict slaughterhouse in High Street were demolished.

Damage in empty houses awaiting demolition, to which reference has been made previously, continued even where houses adjoin a main road, but such damage was not as extensive as was apparent the previous year.

Whilst progress with improvement of houses cannot be regarded as spectacular, it is, at the moment, progressing reasonably satisfactorily so as not to overstrain available building labour forces and work can be started without undue delay after grant approvals have been issued. Whether the same would hold good if statutory power is given to Local Authorities to declare Improvement Areas only time will show. As stated in the Annual Report for 1962, it had been hoped that grant applications would have been greater in number and that tenants would have made approaches to owners or agents to have bath, hot water etc., installed in tenanted properties, but this does not appear to have materialised. The question of labour being available for dealing with numbers of houses in Improvement Areas is another question which only time will give the answer to. It must be stated that if such powers are given, the question of staffing of my department to deal with all the work arising will have to receive serious and immediate consideration if proper supervision of work is to be given.

Not one complaint of overcrowding or bad sleeping conditions was received during the year—a very different position from only a very few years ago.

More complaints of dry rot were received during the year and in three cases, fungoid growths were extensive and very active.

### **Supervision of Food**

No slaughterhouses remain in the District, but with the approval of this Council, I relieved Inspectors in the Darton and Cudworth Urban Districts during holidays or illness.

As much attention as possible was devoted to this matter, but pressure of other work did not allow me as much time as I would have liked to devote to this vital public health matter. The Table of Visits indicates work done in this respect.

The number of mobile shops coming into the District continued to increase and information received indicated that it was quite late at night when some arrived. Proper supervision under such circumstances is quite impossible.

It had been hoped to start registration of all such mobile shops under the provisions of Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act but this did not materialise but I am satisfied that the Council are just as anxious as I am to bring all such vehicles to a proper standard and to refuse registration until such standard is fully met.

Remarks contained in Annual Report for 1962 relating to hours of trading continue to hold good.

I can only hope that the backlog of work in this respect will shortly be able to be cleared away.

### **Food Premises**

The following food premises were in use in the District at the end of the year :—

Butchers Shops—Retail—Private	....	....	....	10
Butchers Shops—Retail—Multiple Firms	....			3
Bakehouses	....	....	....	2
Confectioners	....	....	....	2
Cafes	....	....	....	1
School Canteens	....	....	....	4
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	....	....		9
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	....	....	....	4
Licensed Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	....			16
Grocers and General Dealers	....	....	....	38

### **Ice-Cream**

At the end of the year 39 premises were registered for the sale of wrapped ice-cream :—

Storage and Distribution Depot	....	....	....	1
Sale of wrapped ice-cream	....	....	....	38

No premises remain in the District for the manufacture of ice-cream.

### **Food Preparing Premises**

No variation took place during the year in the number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, potted or preserved food intended for sale. Details of visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections.

## Meat and Food Inspection

No slaughtering now takes place in the District.

Details of canned foodstuffs etc., inspected and found to be unsound and surrendered, as shown below :—

	Weight lbs. ozs.
BEEF	
Chilled Lift     ....	17 0
RABBITS	
Frozen imported rabbits ....	39 0
TINNED MEAT	
Cooked Ham     ....	44 1
Total Weight     ....	100 1

It was remarkable that not a single tin of tomatoes etc., was condemned during the year when only a very few years ago tinned foods in quite substantial quantities were found to be unsound. It could be that methods of canning have improved, or alternatively arrangements are made for unsound cans to be returned to suppliers. The number of tins found in household refuse does not indicate any substantial decline in the sale of canned foods. Pre-packed and frozen foods, appear to increase in popularity, and my information is that the sale of frozen poultry is fully maintained. Frozen prepared meat in ever increasing variety is now available in most shops where conservators have been installed and there can be little doubt that the sale of such meat affects the sale of fresh meat in the butchers' shops

## The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-56

### The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Further progress was able to be recorded during the year, and in those premises which were visited, no serious infringement of the Regulations was found.

Here again, however, there was neither time nor opportunity to visit this type of premises as often as I would like to maintain strict supervision. Regular and frequent routine visits are essential for proper control.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Routine inspection of the District for the presence of rats and mice continued during the year as indicated in the following Table which is a copy of the Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inclndg Council houses)	(3) All other business premises)	(4) Totals of Cols 1, 2 & 3	(5) Agri- cultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	7	2900	372	3279	7
2. Total number of <b>properties inspected</b> as a result of <b>notification</b> ....	3	74	—	77	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat                      Major	3	—	—	3	—
Minor	—	35	—	35	—
Ship rat                      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse                  Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	3	—	3	—
3. Total number of <b>properties inspected</b> in the course of <b>survey under the Act</b> ..	7	700	20	727	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat                      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	11	—	11	—
Ship rat                      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse                  Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	—	20	—	20	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat                      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
Ship rat                      Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse                  Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	30	2224	20	2274	—
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A. ....	3	49	—	52	—
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	8	60	—	68	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment ....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) ....	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ....	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings ....	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	10	—	—	—



Block control methods continued to be used in dealing with surface infestations. Complaints in this respect increased considerably during the year under review.

On no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve notices requiring the proofing of buildings.

One unusual infestation took place on the Chevet View Housing Estate where rats were seen passing from roof to roof of houses by means of the Wireless Relay Service overhead wires. Wide surveys failed to reveal the source of the infestation and no evidences of rats was discovered in drains.

The Table indicates the number of properties surveyed.

### **Public Conveniences**

The prolonged period of severe weather early in the year caused extensive damage to fixtures and fittings, and the heavy glazed flushing cisterns had to be almost completely renewed.

The sorry tale of recurrent damage previously reported continued but no words are strong enough to fully describe what I feel in this connection. The pity is that the culprits could not be found and made an example of.

### **Supply of Dustbins**

This Scheme, started in 1952, continued to work smoothly and well. Dustbins now appear to receive much better treatment although the odd case of mis-use does arise from time to time.

Reference has been made earlier in this Report to dustbins being filled with rubble, bricks, etc., which can hardly be regarded as domestic refuse, but which damages and shortens the life of a dustbin and could give rise to much more serious damage to the Public Cleansing Vehicle.

The price of dustbins did not increase during the year, but Purchase Tax remained payable. I am still at a loss to understand why Purchase Tax should be payable on such essential containers, as they can hardly be regarded as a luxury. In view of their cost, however, reasonable treatment to give them as long a useful life as possible is essential.

### **Moveable Dwellings**

During the year, a caravan was found to be in use as a dwelling on a permanent basis. The facts were reported to the Council who required it to be vacated.

Other than this, no moveable dwellings are permanently sited in the District nor are applications in this respect encouraged.

### **Welfare of Aged People**

No extension of the Warden Scheme took place during the year, but Warden Supervision of the bungalows in Greenwood Crescent and Poplar Terrace Sites continued. Mrs. Luckman



continued as Warden at Greenwood Crescent but Mrs. Jepson resigned her appointment as Warden in the Poplar Terrace Site and Mrs. A. Evans was appointed to the vacancy.

Trouble again arose with the washing machine at Poplar Terrace for reasons stated previously. It is with regret that I have to report that these facilities are not used as fully as had been hoped or expected.

The possibility of extending the Scheme was under constant consideration and steps in this direction will be included in the next Report.

That Warden supervision is much appreciated cannot be disputed but in view of remarks made by some relatives, a completely wrong conception of the scope of a Warden's duties appear prevalent in some quarters as the appointment of Wardens does not and was never intended to relieve relatives of all responsibility so far as aged and infirm parents are concerned.

It became ever more apparent that older people, living alone, look forward to regular visits by someone with whom they can talk and to whom they can turn in case of need.

### **Mortuary**

Once again, other than normal cleaning and maintenance, no works of a special character were found necessary during the year.

### **Boundary Extensions**

The decisions of the Local Government Boundary Commission were still awaited at the end of the year.

### **Cemetery**

All the Cemetery Registers and Records continued to be kept in my office.

No variation in the scale of general charges took place during the year, but in view of increasing costs, some revision might be called for within the near future if the demand on the General Rate Fund is not to be increased substantially. Mr. Dance, the Council's gravedigger, suffered a complete breakdown in health during the year, and after a somewhat lengthy sick leave was allowed to return to work but only on condition that he did no heavy digging for the time being. It became imperative for additional labour to be engaged to help with the preparation of graves and do work of general maintenance and a second gravedigger was appointed to work in the Cemetery full-time. When this appointment became effective, the services of the two old age pensioners, who had been employed part-time for general maintenance work, were dispensed with.

During the year ended 31st March, 1964, the following interments took place in the Council's Cemetery.

Interments in new graves ....	44
Interments involving re-opening of graves	47
Interments in Public Grave ....	3
Interment of cremated remains :—	
In existing graves ....	1
In cremation plot ....	1
	<hr/>
	96
	<hr/>

Three grave plots were bought "In Reserve".

Approval was given to the erection of 35 memorials.

Grass mats have now been in use for over three years and are used at all interments and this practice is much appreciated by relatives.

Even during and after periods of heavy rain, no trouble from water in graves arose, and the drainage of the whole of the undeveloped side of the Cemetery, prior to its being brought into use, continues to prove the wisdom of undertaking this work. The drains appear to be functioning well and extremely efficiently.

Progress with the lawning of 'J' Plot is progressive and begins to give better indication as to what the appearance will eventually be. More requests were received during the year for graves on other plots to be levelled and turfed. Further progress was made with the levelling, turfing and marking of graves on other plots and following re-opening, levelling is automatic. As this work proceeds, so will works of maintenance increase. If present progress can be maintained, all derelict graves should have been levelled and turfed within a period of five years but if the marked increase in interments continues, time available for work of this nature will be reduced with consequent delay in completion of the programme. The work will be pressed forward, however, as quickly as circumstances allow.

Income from fees during the year amounted to the sum of £686/17/9d. as indicated below :—

	£	s	d
Exclusive Rights of Burial ....	199	10	0
Interment fees (private graves) ....	398	0	0
Interment graves (public grave) ....		15	0
Vault fees ....	6	6	0
Memorial fees ....	44	2	0
Grants of Right ....	6	0	0
Grave markers ....	19	9	9
Use of grass mats ....	12	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£686	17	9
	<hr/>		

Income for the year was £125 more than for 1962/63.

Once again I am able to report that no occasion arose during the year whereby it was necessary to arrange for the burial of a person under the provision of the National Assistance Act, 1949.

Assistance in the preparation of graves on behalf of the Parochial Church Council continued as in previous years and on identical terms.

The lawn immediately inside the Cemetery gates is now well established and has improved the general appearance of the Cemetery considerably and appears to be greatly appreciated by relatives visiting graves.

The new cremation plot is not being used as much as had been hoped for, but time will be necessary for this facility to become more widely known.

A further donation of rose trees was made during the year and the gift of a Memorial Seat was also made.

Some interference with graves again took place during the year but, unfortunately, persons responsible were not able to be found.

## **Conclusion**

I trust that the contents of the foregoing Report will continue to justify still another year of progress in matters under my control and supervision. On more than one occasion when preparing Annual Report I have said that in the ever widening field of Environmental Hygiene there cannot and must never be complacency. The spate of new Public Health Legislation during recent years, and the forecast of still further legislation can only indicate that in spite of radical changes in the comparatively recent past, the future will hold still more scope for extension of activities for the health and well-being of the nation as a whole.

Viewing the year in retrospect from the aspect of outdoor staff, it was constantly bedevilled with sickness, inadequate staff to maintain essential services, let alone improve them. Time taken to try to keep all services functioning efficiently seriously depleted time I wished to devote to other matters and I can only hope that the overall position will improve so that matters of purely sanitary administration which have had to be neglected may have more time devoted to them.

It must still remain a matter of regret that more owners of tenanted property failed to take advantage of grants to modernise their property and to provide their tenants with modern amenities. Whether the permissible increase in rent of 12% of the owners share of the cost of improvements is considered not enough can only remain a matter of conjecture. As I stated in Annual Report a year or two ago, I wonder how soon it will become

the order of the day that a house without the Standard Amenities, irrespective of any other conditions, will be judged to be unfit and will become the subject of clearance procedure. Time taken in dealing with applications, interviewing owners, agents and contractors, and supervising work in progress is time particularly well spent and rewarding as more houses are modernised in spite of it reducing time available in which to carry out routine inspection work. Routine inspection work, to be of any real value, must be regular and even in well run premises, regular but unannounced visits ensure that good standards, once achieved, are fully maintained, and I fear that the time is fast approaching when this Council will have to consider increasing the Staff of the Public Health Department if all matters are to receive adequate attention at all times, and standards are to be not only maintained, but improved. Regular routine inspections are vital to efficient Sanitary Administration.

The year under review proved to be yet another very full, trying and strenuous one but variety of work helped, in spite of the constantly increasing work to be tackled.

A further Clearance Programme was approved in principle during the year for appropriate action when building work is resumed.

Reference to Smoke Control activities are fuller than previously but anyone attending the Clean Air Exhibition and seeing the various exhibits must be persuaded of the benefits which must accrue from clearing the products of inefficient burning of coal from the air we breathe. More direct action in this respect will involve much hard work, but I am still satisfied that once an area is declared, opposition will fade. I may be over optimistic but progress in the Environmental Hygiene field has never been easy or ready made.

The Table of Visits will, I hope, have indicated my efforts to keep all matters within the scope of my duties under reasonably regular supervision.

It is again my privilege and pleasure to express to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, my sincere appreciation of their support to me during the year. I must also thank the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee for their support in Housing matters. These latter remarks are particularly called for in view of the Council's decision to set up a separate Housing Department as from 1st January, 1964, from which date I relinquished responsibility for letting Council Properties, maintaining Waiting Lists, etc.

Reference has been made on several occasions to the excellent co-operation between my office and that of the Medical Officer of Health and I am delighted to be able to say that this continued during the year under review. I doubt whether better or more friendly working could be found.

My thanks are also due to my colleagues and fellow Officials for their help and support in the carrying out of my duties.

Last, but by no means least, my thanks are due to my two part-time clerical assistant/shorthand typists—Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Owen—for their help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR

Public Health Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent and  
Cemetery Registrar.



## SECTION V

### DIVISIONAL STAFF

#### Divisional Medical Officer:

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

#### Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

E. J. Desmond, M.B., D.P.H. (res. Oct., 1963)

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Assistant County Medical Officer:

S. G. A. HENRIQUES, M.B., Ch.B.

#### Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. J. Byrne	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. G. Ingram	Dr. J. W. Whitworth
Dr. K. Mathers	

**Divisional Nursing Officer:** Mrs. C. Dyson

#### Health Visitors:

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss) (res. Aug., 1963)	G. M. Lodge (Mrs.)
D. Dyson (Mrs.) (app. July, 1963)	F. A. Manley (Mrs.)
D. Gibson (Mrs.)	D. M. Parry (Mrs.)
A. M. Harston (Mrs.)	C. Totty (Mrs.)
M. E. Lee (Miss)	M. Tullie (Mrs.)
M. Lloyd (Miss)	D. Westerman (Miss)
	A. M. Widdison (Mrs.)

**Tuberculosis Health Visitor:** E. Beever (Mrs.)

#### Clinic Nurses:

E. Breannan (Mrs.)	D. Hodgson (Mrs.)
P. M. Hayes (Mrs.) (app. Dec., 1963)	J. Woodcock (Mrs.)

#### Midwives:

S. E. Aitken (Miss) (app. Aug., 1963)	I. O. Kilner (Mrs.) (res. Aug., 1963)
B. Bailey (Miss)	B. Lounds (Mrs.)
B. Burtoft (Mrs.)	D. Newton (Mrs.)
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.)	A. C. Senior (Miss)
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.)	E. A. Staley (Mrs.)
M. Hammerton (Miss)	M. Walters (Mrs.)
B. Horsfield (Mrs.)	L. Wilson (Mrs.)
I. L. Jones	M. Wroe (Mrs.)

#### Home Nurses:

M. Allen (Mrs.) (res. Feb., 1963)	R. Edwards (Mrs.)
M. Bexon (Mrs.)	K. M. Hanson (Mrs.)
V. Beech (Mrs.)	M. Jarvis (Mrs.) (app. March, 1963)
H. Biegalski (Mrs.)	M. McConnell (Mrs.)
E. Brooks (Mrs.)	H. Padgett (Mrs.)
F. G. Cartwright (Mrs.)	B. Parker (Mrs.)
B. Chapman (Miss)	C. Wilson (Mrs.)
E. Cross (Mrs.)	

#### Mental Welfare Officers:

Mrs. M. Whiteley (res. Aug., 1963)	Mr. B. Whiteley (app. Dec., 1963)
Mr. J. Armitage	

**Speech Therapist:** Mrs. S. Holmes

**Senior Clerk:** Mr. L. S. Wrigg

## **DIVISIONAL REPORT**

### **Vital Statistics**

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

### **Births**

The number of live births registered in the area in 1963 was 1341 compared with 1335 in 1962. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.1 per 1,000, compared with 17.4 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 62 as against 49 in 1962, and this gives a figure representing 4.4% of the total births compared with 3.6% in the previous year.

### **Stillbirths**

There were 33 stillbirths during the year, compared with 25 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 23.0 compared with 18.4 in 1962 and with 17.3 for England and Wales.

### **Deaths**

The deaths assigned to the division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers, was 864 which was 68 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 11.1 compared with 10.4 in 1962. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because the other districts show adjusted rates, and unfortunately no adjusted rate is available for the division.

### **Infant Deaths and peri-natal mortality rate**

There were 41 infant deaths in the division during the year of which 27 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 23 and 14 respectively in 1962. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division in 1963 of 29.2, as compared with 16.2 for the previous year and 20.9 for England and Wales. Although we may expect fluctuations from year to year, this is a very real increase and must be regarded with some concern. The biggest relative increase is in deaths from broncho-pneumonia and congenital causes. This latter group is varied and there is no suggestion of any increase in any single congenital defect, such as occurred in the Thalidomide tragedy.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division stands at 37.6 compared with 31.1 for the administrative county.

## VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Population Registrar General's Estimate Mid 1963	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth . . . .	1,746	9,140	16.1	15.3	18.6	57.0	49.7
Darfield . . . .	2,018	6,910	16.6	13.1	31.0	48.0	46.5
Darton . . . . .	4,718	14,500	15.9	11.9	21.0	8.6	21.0
Dodworth . . . .	1,857	4,110	14.7	12.7	59.7	31.7	89.6
Royston . . . . .	1,452	8,590	18.2	16.9	22.7	5.8	28.4
Wombwell . . . .	3,850	19,120	20.9	14.2	27.3	33.2	44.7
Worsbrough . . .	3,420	15,180	15.9	16.1	7.6	30.8	22.9
Rates -for the Division . . .	19,061	77,550	18.1 (crude)	11.1 (crude)	23.0	29.2	37.6
Rates -for the Administrative County . . . .		1,696,220	18.3	13.3	18.7	23.0	31.1
England and Wales . . . .			18.2	12.2	17.3	20.9	Not available

### Maternal Mortality

There was one death during the year attributable to maternal causes. Investigation did not reveal that this was in any way preventable. The maternal mortality for the division was 0.70 compared with 0.50 for the administrative county and with 0.28 for England and Wales.

## TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total
Prematurity . . . . .	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Congenital . . . . .	5	4	1	—	10	2	1	1	—	14
Bronchopneumonia . .	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	8
Misadventure . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Haemalytic disease . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Renal Vein thrombosis . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
TOTALS	21	5	1	—	27	6	4	4	—	41



## Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated against the disease fell sharply during the year. This was expected as the figures for 1962 contained the children who were subjected to panic measures, due to the proximity of cases in Bradford. Nevertheless it was not expected that the number vaccinated would be so low in relation to 1961, which was a 'normal' year. There were 554 children vaccinated in 1961, 1,516 in 1962, and only 218 in 1963. The table below shows the comparison.

District			No. Vaccinated 1962	No. Vaccinated 1963
Cudworth	....	....	128	7
Darfield	....	....	160	44
Darton	....	....	538	30
Dodworth	....	....	83	10
Royston	....	....	221	64
Wombwell	....	....	172	39
Worsbrough	....	....	214	24
Total	....	....	1516	218

## Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of immunity of each individual area. In general there has been a very slight decline in the state of immunity against Whooping Cough, and there has been a further decline in the level of immunity against Diphtheria with 72.3% of the under 15 population protected compared with 76.8% in the previous year.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	0 - 4 years No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
Cudworth . . . .	684	78.0	77.3	71.0	80.5
Darfield . . . . .	448	66.4	83.8	66.4	94.8
Darton . . . . .	827	70.9	70.0	65.3	72.5
Dodworth . . . .	263	79.5	65.2	79.5	60.0
Royston . . . . .	581	82.0	93.6	89.5	95.5
Wombwell . . . .	859	51.4	66.3	54.8	73.0
Worsbrough . . .	815	61.0	63.0	61.0	69.2
TOTAL . . . . .	4477	66.2	72.3	65.6	74.9

## Tetanus Immunisation

Active immunisation against Tetanus has been steadily increasing over the past few years. This has two benefits, firstly it protects the patient against tetanus, and secondly it does away with the need for anti-tetanic serum, if the person is injured. The latter often gives rise to reactions and no doctor really likes to give it unless it is strictly necessary. It is important that parents should keep a record of when their children were immunised against tetanus for this reason. The following table shows the marked increase in immunisation between 1962 and 1963 :

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1962		No. immunised against Tetanus during 1963	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
Cudworth . . . . .	153	43	214	96
Darfield . . . . .	105	42	563	29
Darton . . . . .	225	53	280	99
Dodworth . . . . .	97	24	309	45
Royston . . . . .	155	55	266	113
Wombwell . . . . .	281	98	1755	92
Worsbrough . . . . .	235	58	915	125
Total . . . . .	1251	373	4302	599

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued during the year, though not at such a high rate as hitherto. The Sabin oral vaccine was used exclusively by the health department. During the year 1,696 persons were vaccinated with three doses making a total of 30,504 people vaccinated since the inception of the scheme. In addition to this 703 fourth doses were given as shown in the table.

District	Vaccinated previous to 31.12.62	Vaccinated during 1963	Total
Cudworth . . . . .	361	14	375
Darfield . . . . .	603	220	823
Darton . . . . .	686	121	807
Dodworth . . . . .	221	4	225
Royston . . . . .	457	117	574
Wombwell . . . . .	874	173	1047
Worsbrough . . . . .	792	54	846
Total . . . . .	3994	703	4697

Table showing fourth doses

# **POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1963 (completed with three doses)**

DISTRICT	Position at 31st December, 1962				Completed during 1963				Total at the end of 1963			
	Children	Young Persons	Others	Total	Children	Young Persons	Others	Total	Children	Young Persons	Others	Total
Cudworth . . . . .	2120	614	623	3357	169	17	21	207	2289	631	644	3564
Darfield . . . . .	1785	734	211	2730	196	16	6	218	1981	750	217	2948
Darton . . . . .	3265	759	385	4409	235	16	35	286	3500	775	420	4695
Dodworth . . . . .	1031	247	98	1376	94	5	10	109	1125	252	108	1485
Royston . . . . .	1860	654	441	2955	158	48	24	230	2018	702	465	3185
Wombwell . . . . .	4934	944	449	6327	315	17	22	354	5249	961	471	6681
Worsbrough . . . . .	4343	660	506	5509	244	27	21	292	4587	687	527	5801
Barnsley Schools . . . . .	359	48	—	407					359	48	—	407
Nat. Coal Board . . . . .	105	1627	6	1738					105	1627	6	1738
Divisional Totals . . . . .	19802	6287	2719	28808	1411	146	139	1696	21213	6433	2858	30504

## School Health Service

This service continued through the year. There was again a gap in the service in part of the division, when Dr. Desmond left in October and Dr. Oddy arrived in December. The number of children rose, because in fact this gap was not as long as that which occurred in the previous year. The number of children seen at specialist clinics, and at school doctors clinics remained relatively constant.

## School Doctors and Specialist Clinic Attendances

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth . . .	133	40	2	64	36	188
Darfield . . . .	75	31	—	16	6	22
Darton . . . . .	218	78	—	53	9	151
Dodworth . . .	38	4	—	10	2	11
Royston . . . .	122	19	—	15	—	129
Wombwell . . .	294	38	10	11	45	72
Worsbrough . .	157	32	13	24	40	62

## Mantoux Testing of School Entrants

This scheme was continued through 1963, and a total of six children were found to be positive reactors. All of these children were positive because they had been given B.C.G. Vaccination in early life, because of some contact with the disease. Although this kind of result is not very exciting, it satisfies us that the amount of unknown disease in the community is minimal.

## Mantoux Testing Results

District	Number of children offered	Number accepting	Number positive because of B.C.G.	Total positive
Cudworth . . . . .	161	130	3	3
Darfield . . . . .	45	39	1	1
Darton . . . . .	217	184	1	1
Royston . . . . .	161	126	—	—
Wombwell . . . . .	46	39	—	—
Worsbrough . . .	235	191	1	1
Total . . . . .	865	709	6	6

# SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	EYE		E.N.T.		HEART		LUNGS		Orthopaedic		OTHERS	
			Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Cudworth . . . .	676	—	29	86	12	56	1	6	2	14	6	10	20	39
Darfield . . . .	357	—	15	4	10	15	1	3	—	—	1	3	3	4
Darton . . . . .	722	1	43	98	23	53	3	4	—	5	6	5	17	36
Dodworth . . . .	188	—	7	6	6	13	1	2	3	3	4	11	2	3
Royston . . . . .	579	—	28	72	8	78	1	4	2	8	3	2	11	27
Wombwell . . . .	819	2	37	24	18	66	2	11	4	15	6	17	16	72
Worsbrough . . .	796	1	19	15	29	70	1	9	3	16	3	16	14	29
Barnsley . . . .	124	—	10	27	—	7	—	4	—	1	1	1	3	11
Totals . . . .	4261	4	188	332	106	358	10	43	12	62	30	65	86	221



## Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 609 compared with 630 in the previous year. There were 814 institutional confinements compared with 742 during 1962. The proportion of patients receiving some form of analgesia rose by 5% in the year under review to 88.3%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of gas and air, continued. In 1963 only 30 patients had gas and air compared with 50 in 1962, and compared with 205 in 1961.

Pethidine alone ....	52
Gas & Air alone ....	27
Gas & Air & Pethidine ....	7
Trilene alone ....	189
Trilene & Pethidine ....	263
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>538</b>

## Ante-Natal Clinics

There was again a slight fall in the number of attendances made at Antenatal clinics run by the West Riding County Council. This decline was again in favour of those clinics in which the General Practitioner sees his own patients, mostly in our own Clinics under an arrangement envisaged in the Cranbrook Committee Report.

During the year 379 women made 2,253 attendances at official clinics, compared with 494 women who made 2,361 attendances in the previous year. The relaxation and Health Education clinics thrived very well during the year and 1,342 attendances were made at such clinics compared with 762 in the previous year.

## Attendances at Relaxation Clinics

Clinic	No. of sessions held	Number of attendances		
		By institutionally booked patients	By domiciliary booked patients	Total
Cudworth . . . .	20	35	52	87
Darfield . . . .	39	57	181	238
Darton . . . .	40	164	109	273
Dodworth . . . .	—	—	—	—
Royston . . . .	42	65	109	174
Wombwell . . . .	46	348	97	445
Worsbrough . . .	42	75	50	125
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>1342</b>

The ante-natal clinic at Royston continued to decline slightly, 122 patients making 680 attendances, compared with the previous year when 140 patient made 742 attendances. In addition to this, 53 mothers made 54 attendances for post-natal examinations.

I am happy to report that the Relaxation Mothercraft Classes were much more popular. 174 attendances were made, compared with 68 in 1962. It is perhaps significant that of the 26 women attending, 16 were for domiciliary confinement and 10 were intending to have their babies in hospital. I hope that the new pleasant, light and comfortable clinic premises will encourage more mothers to attend these valuable sessions.

### **Infant Welfare Clinics**

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division declined slightly, but on the other hand the number of children attending rose slightly. During 1963, 3,703 children made 38,744 attendances, compared with 1962, when 3,337 children made 40,660 attendances.

Your local clinic at Royston continued to thrive. 5,650 attendances were made, compared with 5,582 in the previous year. This is an increase of approximately 300 over the previous two years.

### **Health Visiting**

The total number of effective visits carried out by the Health Visiting and allied staffs amounted to 40,861, an increase of just over 6,000 compared with 1962. The table below shows the work carried out in some detail. There was a very slight falling off in the number of visits paid under the age of 5 years, and any tendency in this direction is to be regretted. The amount of teaching carried out in secondary schools remained exactly the same, and I regret that I cannot see any significant increase in this until more staff are recruited. This service is of paramount importance and is capable of being vastly expanded. I am pleased to report that the number of ineffective visits again fell so that they represent 4.9% of the total compared with 7.4% in 1962 and 11.2% in 1961.

	Visits to children born in 1963	Visits to children born in 1962	Visits to children born in 1958-61	Total Visits under 5	Geriatric other than for domestic help	Total
Effective Visits . . .	6238	5538	7780	19556	3195	40,861
No Access Visits . .	594	418	439	1451	89	2027

In addition to the work carried out above, a great deal of Health Education work was carried out in formal groups. The equivalent of 38 half days were spent in lecturing clubs and 107 equivalent in schools. The scheme of testing all babies for Phenylketonuria was continued, and during the year 1355 babies were tested all of whom proved negative. In addition to this the Ortolani test was carried out wherever possible, and this led to the detection of unstable hip joints in four babies. These were referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon and promptly treated with the consent of the family doctor.

# HOME NURSING

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS						
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Compli- cations	Other	TOTAL
Cudworth . . . . .	241	85	2508	1547	5	66	45	2	4173
Darfield . . . . .	112	66	2176	263	—	—	5	—	2444
Darton . . . . .	220	109	6885	783	—	242	10	—	7920
Dodworth . . . . .	77	53	3040	51	25	—	—	—	3116
Royston . . . . .	143	88	4635	295	—	—	1	—	4931
Wombwell . . . . .	439	260	10914	853	17	159	51	—	11994
Worsbrough . . . .	267	147	5919	551	—	—	9	63	6542
TOTAL	1499	808	36077	4343	47	467	121	65	41120

## Home Nursing

There was an increase in the amount of work carried out by the Home Nursing service during the year, when 41,120 visits were made compared with 40,143 in 1962. The largest increase was in visits to medical cases, this amounting to nearly two thousand. There was also a substantial increase in the number of visits to tuberculosis cases where 467 visits were made compared with 320 in the previous year. 54% of the patients were over the age of 65, compared with 55% in 1962.

## Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year :—

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	.... 21	Mattresses	.... .... 62
pillows	.... 16	Pressure rings	.... .... 79
pillowcases	.... 28	Rubber Sheets	.... .... 210
sheets	.... .... 44	Urinal Bottles	.... .... 132
Bed Cradles	.... .... 32	Crutches	.... .. 24
Bed pans	.... .... 198	Walking Aids	.... .... 31
Bedsteads with pole	.... 18	Wheel Chairs—Adult	53
Bedsteads—other	.... .... 21	Wheel Chairs—Junior	9
Commodes	.... .... 63	Adult Cot	.... .... 3
Cushions—Dunlopillo	.... 7	Draw Sheets	.... .... 53
Fracture Boards	.... .... 6	Feeding Cups	.... .... 5
Bed Rests	.... .... 94		

## Chiropody

The number of patients treated under this service rose during the year, but there was very little increase in the number of treatments actually carried out. This was probably due in the main to a period of sickness suffered by one of the chiropodists. I must again draw attention to the high proportion of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. This is a service which is expensive to give and only housebound persons should be receiving it.

I am becoming increasingly conscious that the service is essentially a palliative one in its present form. I know that it is much appreciated by the elderly, but I feel that it is high time that it was extended to include schoolchildren, strictly in association with the school health service. I am sure that this would only increase the work by a small percentage, but it would bring the service into the truly preventive field.



## CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	% of Pensioners receiving treatment	No. of sessions held	No. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			No. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		No. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
			Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth	15.4	53	104	3	—	407	15	—	51	2	254	13
Darfield	34.4	101	183	4	—	895	18	—	106	6	463	31
Darton	21.9	143	268	16	3	1034	56	6	125	10	574	25
Dodworth	37.0	74	149	2	—	607	11	—	42	1	147	4
Royston	32.4	143	274	6	2	1113	13	4	97	5	364	6
Wombwell	20.7	150	356	8	—	1163	30	—	101	3	324	11
Worsbro	17.9	175	214	3	—	1359	23	—	86	5	316	15
Divisional Totals	23.4	839	1548	42	5	6578	166	10	608	32	2442	105

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 89.4%, almost exactly the same as for the previous year. The number of households assisted during the year showed a slight decline to 869. This is a very unusual trend but perhaps a truer comparison would be that at the end of 1963, 739 households were being assisted weekly compared with 709 at the end of the previous year. The total number of hours received rose slightly to 140,632 compared with 136,180 in the previous year. The small table shows the analysis of cases and hours during 1963, and the large table shows the growth of the service over the past ten years.

Category	— Number of cases —			Hours Employed
	From previous Year	New Cases	Total	
Over 65 ....	640	122	762	125706
Under 65—				
Chronic sick ....	55	19	74	11458
Mentally Disordered	—	3	3	321
Maternity ....	1	8	9	472
Others ....	14	7	21	2675
TOTAL ....	710	159	869	140632

# ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH OF THE HOME HELP SERVICE

District	Average number of cases/week			Average number of hours/case			% of pensioners receiving help in 1963
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1963	
Cudworth . . . . .	31½	58½	75	3.5	4.0	3.6	8.3%
Darfield . . . . .	28	40½	68	3.8	4.9	4.9	9.0%
Darton . . . . .	47	77	107	3.9	3.9	3.5	6.1%
Dodworth . . . . .	9	19	30	6.0	4.0	5.3	7.5%
Royston . . . . .	14½	49½	65	3.5	3.9	3.9	7.7%
Wombwell . . . . .	53	95	145	3.8	4.1	3.5	7.2%
Worsbrough . . . . .	41	66½	91	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.6%
Divisional Total . .	224	406	581	3.9	4.4	3.9	7.2%

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal :

	<b>Under 16 yrs.</b>	<b>Over 16 yrs.</b>
i. Local Education Authority :		
a. While at school or liable to attend school ....	10	—
b. On leaving special school ....	—	—
c. On leaving ordinary school ....	4	—
ii. Police or by the Courts ....	—	1
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.) ....	—	2
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 3

### B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1963 :

	<b>Under 16 yrs.</b>	<b>Over 16 yrs.</b>
	M. F.	M. F.
i. By reason of death ....	— —	— —
ii. Declassified ....	— —	— —
iii. Removal to hospitals ....	1 —	1 1
iv. Transfer to other districts ....	— —	1 1
	<hr/> 1 —	<hr/> 2 2

### C. Particulars of Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963 :

	<b>Under 16 yrs.</b>	<b>Over 16 yrs.</b>
	M. F.	M. F.
Care and Guidance ....	19 17	96 106

### Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients

During the year these facilities were completely re-organised when the adult wing opened in July at Wombwell. This means that we have a training centre capable of training patients from 3 or 4 years old level right through to industrial work. It may in future be possible to train some of the patients to take their place in industry, but even for those less fortunate it is hoped to provide sheltered employment for many years to come. The re-organised centre catered for 25 Juniors (15 males and 10 females) and 58 adults (27 males and 31 females). This re-organisation enabled the junior centre to take some younger children and thus begin even younger social training. I am sure the benefits of this will be felt in the years to come.

Already by the end of the year the adults were beginning to do work on a contract basis for County Supplies. It is hoped to extend this to a greater range of work and a greater number of sources.

**Accommodation**

8 sub-normal patients were admitted for short-stay accommodation, which was appreciated by the parents. 6 patients were admitted to permanent care during the year.

**Psychiatric Service**

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1963 :

<b>Hospital</b>	<b>Patients under 65</b>	<b>Patients over 65</b>
Storthes Hall ....	51	5
Stanley Royd ....	6	9
Retreat, York ....	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ....	57	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>

13 new after-care cases were referred to the service.



## DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Age Groups	Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability		Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE:								
Over 16 years	31	35	18	6	15	—	—	105
Under 16 years	10	—	—	3	—	1	—	14
MALE:								
Over 16 years	27	13	53	6	5	—	—	104
Under 16 years	15	—	—	3	—	—	—	18
TOTALS	83	48	71	18	20	1	—	241







